

Hill, Myron

From: Hanley, Susan
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Ex. Hill,

After consulting with the National Library of Medicine, I have the information that you requested regarding the article: Le Contel et al. Cellular Pharmacology (1996) Vol. 3(2) 68-73. That article appeared in the April 1996 issue. NLM disclosed the date of receipt (public availability) was June 15, 1996.

Let me know if you need any further assistance.

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Identification of the beta-2m derived epitope responsible for
neutralization of HIV isolates.

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ABSTRACT: It has been demonstrated that HIV virus carried on their surface cellular proteins like beta-2-microglobulin. With respect to variability of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) we investigated whether replication of different HIV isolates could be inhibited by anti-beta-2m monoclonal antibodies (anti-beta-2m MAbs) similarly like it was described for HIV-1 LAV. The study included a laboratory adapted Zairian virus HIV-1 NDK, highly cytopathic for T lymphocytes, macrophage tropic strain HIV-1 PAR and primary clinical isolates including newly identified viruses from the International HIV-1 Isolates Panel. Our results show that treatment with anti-beta-2m MAbs B1G6 and B2.62.2 inhibited production of all tested viruses in primary leukocytes. This suggests that all viruses shared a common epitope accessible to anti-beta-2m MAbs. By using synthetic peptides derived from the amino acid sequence of the human beta-2m we selected three sequences of 7aa R7V, F7E, S7K that prevent inhibitory effect of anti-beta-2m. Among them R7V peptides was found to be the most efficient. Our new approach may prove to be important in the development of a new vaccine strategy based on immunization with peptide derived from human protein.